hom were not uniformed, and scarce-any properly equipped, in great amps away from their states, rendered camps away from their states, rendered it difficult for them to be properly supplied with food, cooking utensits, camp equipage, blankers, tentage, medical supplies, transportation, etc., and was to a great extent the cause in my Judgment, of the debilitating effect many the health and argument of the Judgment, of the debilitating effect upon the health and strength of the men, who were otherwise in good physical condition. The material necessary to clothe and equip large armies was not even manufactured at that time, and the consequent condition of the troops for veelus and menths was injurious to the commands in many ways."

The report recites orders made by him, dated May 25, prescribing the proper equipment of the different com-mands, which thenetal Miles says, were delayed in publication from May 16 un-

Ul that date.
Orders are referred to for the send-Orders are referred to for the sending of the regulars to New Orleans, Tampa and Mobile to begin the invacion of Cuba; for the gathering of troops at Chickarnauga, and for the movement of 70,000 troops on Cuba, "but none of these movements on Cuba materialized," he says, "The want of proper equipment and amministic rendered the movement impracticable."

At this point there is a brief digres sion where, in a paragraph, General Miles refers to General Merritt's Phil-ippine expedition, as organized and enulpped and conducted, as being sucsensful in every way.

General Miles then pays an elequent tribute to the brilliant exploits of sent a com-Liculerants Rowan and Whitney, who saying the secrety explored Cuba and Puerto American Elico and ascertained the military sit-

WANTED TO GO WITH SHAFTER. . He resumes the report with an account of the dispatch of General Shafter's expectition, saying: "I desired to go with this command." His exact request on this point, as telegraphed from headquarters at Tampa, was as follows:
"This enterprise is so important that

headquarters at Tampa, was as follows:

"This enterprise is so important that I desire to go with this army corps, of to immediately organize another and go with it to join this and capture position No. 2 Now that the military is about to be used, I believe it should be continued with every energy, making the most judicious disposition of it to accomplish the desired results."

He also stated: "This expedition has been delayed through no fault of any-

the also stated: This expendion has been delayed through no fault of anyone connected with it. It contains the principal part of the army, which, for intelligence and efficiency, is not excelled by any body of troops on earth."

The telegram was dated June 5, and

the day following Secretary Aiger tele-graphed in reply: "The president wants to know the earliest moment you can have an expeditionary force ready to go to Puerto Rico large enough to take and hold that Island without the force under General Shuffer." General Miles' restoons was: "In ten days."

under General Shufter." General Miles' response was: "In ten days."

He next speaks of the unsuitability of transports, which were merchant freight steamers; and of the accumulation of troops and supplies at Tampa, crowding the facilities there and causing great delay. Finally, the Santiago expedition salled on June 14, and General Miles quotes an order issued by him to General Shafter, directing the latter to make a number of Inquiries to ascertain whether every possible provision had been made for the transports, for the supply of rations, hospital ports, for the supply of rations, hospital supplies, wagons, landing boats, etc., winding up: "I would suggest that thorough attention be required to every detail, in order to insure perfect of in the disembarking of your comme

The order is dated June 11, and June 18 General Miles received the following dispatch: "Washington, D. C., June 15, 1898—Major General Miles, Tampa, Fia.: Important business requires your presence here; report at once. Answer "R. A. ALGER."

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

June 24 General Miles submitted to the scoretary of war a written plan of campaign. Briefly stated, the points were: That provision be made for the reception of at least 39,000 Spanish prisoners. That, after capturing Sanilago, some deepwater ports be taken on the north coast of Cuba. That Nuc-vitas be captured, and that with 15,000 cavelry and some light artillery and a small body of infantry an advance be usade into Puerto Principe, in the interior with the troops, and thence move towards Havana. This move would occupy the time until Sept. 20; the troops would be in the most healthy bart of Cuba during the rallny season, and the prisoners could be employed in roadmaking. Should a Spanish force be admaking. Should a Spanish force be aded States army could be thrown be-tween that point and Hawana, the Spanish army could be divided and be-sheaten in detail. Should that plan be-beaten in detail. Should that plan be-derstanding that his troops would be-derstanding that his troops would be-derstanding that his troops would be-

From the order dated June 26, it appears that no expedition was to be organized under the immediate command of General Brooke for such

supplying foed for Havana, and the harbor of Nipe, on the north coast, as a coaling and a refuge station for the navy. Continuing, he says: "The yellow fever at this time had broken out in Mississippi, and it was feared it might spread over the southern states. The suffers of the mills. ites i advised that the troops at Mobile be sent to Mount Vernon, Ain, which has been a refuge for the garrimons on the gulf for many years; also to Miami, on the east coast of Florida. which has been a refuge for the garrimone on the gulf for many years, also
to Marni, on the east coast of Fiorida,
another place of refuge, and also to
Formandina, Fla, in order to isolate
the troops as mitch as possible from
railrond centers, where they would be
likely to become infected by the travelling public. I also recommended that
a pertion of the troops at Chickamauga
be sent to Fernandina and also to
Puerto Rico, and it the same time suggented limit troops be stationed in the
Loudon and Shenandoah valleys, in
the vicinity of Antietam, and on Long
land deneral Shafter, with the aid of
the surgeous in charge, will do all
that can be done."

General Miles replied that he had
anticipated the advice as to the troops
and would consult with Sampson as to
rendezvousing the troops at Puerto
Rico or an adjacent island. He also
to elegraphed General Henry at Siboney
and Admiral Sampson that the army
had surrendered. He added that there
was some delay in the final capitulation, owing to disagreement over the
disposition of the Spanish mail arms.
Returning to Siboney, which he
partially burned, he received the dispatch from General Shafter, heretofore made public, informing him that
the secretary of war had said he was
out to assume command at Santiago.
To this he replied that his position as

### SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

Some correspondence is included at this point to show that General Miles had sought the co-operation of General Garcia to huxars the Spanish troops prevent reinforcements getting into Santiago, which the Cuban general readily promised, regarding General Miles request as orders. Coming to the operations against Santiago, the report tells briefly of the landing of the

miles request as orders. Coming to the poperations against Santiago, the content of the operations against Santiago, the content of the operations against Santiago, the content of the command would be to ship them to a point on the New England dost to be chosen by the surgeon general. The history of the Santiago campaign practically ends at this point, and the report treats next of Puerto Raccetary of War, Washington. We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong it will be impossible to carry it by sterm with my present force, and I am seriously considering withdrawing about five miles and taking up a new position for the high ground, between the Santiago and adarting up a new position for the high ground, between the Santiago and adarting the second of the first expedition, which we can use, having calcel and the impossible to carry it by sterm with the properation of the first expedition, which we can use having endined and the second of the miles and taking up a new position of the first expedition, which we can use having expense of the radical did not command would be to ship them to a point on the New England doss to be chosen by the surgeon general. How the surgeon general filed of the salting campaign factically ends at this point, and the report treats next of Puerto (Puerto, First, Allen (Dem.); Steventh, Eddy (Rep.); Fifth, General, Mississippi.

Missis

tens of thousands of men, many of the army and the appeal to Admiral Sampson to force the harbor entrance, all of which has already been published in General Shafter's reports. General Miles' own telegram of congratulation is also given, winding up as follows: "I expect to be with you within one week with strong reinforcements."

deneral Shafter's response was that General Shafter's response was that he was master of the situation, could hold the enemy for any length of time, and added: "I am delighted to know that you are coming, that you may see for yourself the obstacles which this army had to overcome. My only re-gret is the great number of gallant souls who have given their lives for our country's cause."

TO REINFORCE SHAFTER. TO REINFORCE SHAFTER.

Then follows Shafter's dispatch to Adjutant General Corbin on July 4, saying Santiago could be taken in a few hours if Sampson would force an entrance. If the army alone was to do it, he would require 15,000 troops. General Miles says that on receipt of these communications it was decided that he should immediately go to Santiago with reinforcements. He purposed landing on the west side of the harbor, to open the entrance or take the Spanish in the on the west side of the harbor, to open the entrance or take the Spanish in the rear. Arriving off Santiago, Admiral Sampson came aboard the Yale and cordially acquiesced in the plan. Next he went ashore and opened communication with Shafter, who said he had enough troops on the east side. Orders were given to land reinforcements. Continuing, General Miles says that after consulting next morning, personally, with General Shafter, the latter sent a communication to General Toral, saying the commanding general of the

sent a communication to General Toral, saying the commanding general of the American army had arrived in his camp with reinforcements, "and that we desired to meet him between the lines at any time agreeable to him. He replied that he would see us at 12 o'clock the following day. That evening I became apprised of the fact that negotiations regarding a surrender had been pending between the commanding general and the Spanish commander, but no definite conclusions had been but no definite conclusions had been renched." The yellow fever had broken out among the United States troops, and General Miles cabled to Washing-ton, suggesting that it was a case where discretionary authority should be granted.

be granted.

He tells how he (Miles) with his staff, General Shafter and others, met Toral, and he (Miles) told the latter that his government was determined to capture or destroy the Spanish force if it took 50,000 men; that he himself had sufficient reinforcements to do it, and that we offered him liberal terms, naming them, and giving Toral until daylight to decide. Upon Toral's appeal, General Miles extended this time limit until 12 o'clock noon.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

The report continues: "After thoroughly examining the entire portion of the siding along the trenches, from right to left, I returned to General

right to left, I returned to General Shifter's headquarters. Before reaching that point I received the following cablegram from Washington, in reply to mine of the evening before:

"Washington, D. C., July 13, 1898. Major General Miles: You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms. The officers rataining their side arms. The officers and men after parole to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an as-States assisting. In not account assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fall. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to assault as you jointly agree upon. Matter should be settled promptly.

"R. A. ALGER.
"Sanstaur of War."

"Secretary of War."
"This left the matter entirely to my "Secretary of War."

"This left the matter entirely to my discretion—to accept surrender, order an assault, or withhold the same."

General Miles then requested Sampson to be ready to cover the landing of the troops next day, and instructed General Henry accordingly. Everything was in readiness, in plain sight of the Spanish commander, when the latter addressed a letter to the "General in chief of the American forces," inclosing Blanco's authorization to agree on capitulation on the basis of repatriation of the Spanish troops, asking that the abswer of the Madrid government be awaited. Toral himself suggested the designation of commissioners to agree upon the capitulation. At the following meeting, Toral asked that before final action was taken, the Madrid government should approve, although he was sure they would not fall to endorse his action.

TORAL GIVES UP.

TORAL GIVES UP. General Miles was sure of his sin-certy and stated that "We would ac-cept the surrender," telegraphing Sec-

etary Alger as follows: General Toral formally surrendered reflected, then, after capturing Santiago, the entire force should be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the condition of arrangement for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the onicers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their tenacity and fortitude in overgence that no expectation was to be as which they have encountered."

which they have encountered.

He also "informed Shafter that he pears that no expedition was to be organized under the immediate command of General Brooke for such movement. The command under General Shafter, or such part as could be spared from the work in hand, was to join the foregoing expedition, and, reads the order. 'You will command the forces thus mitted in person.' General Miles at this point mentions a project be had conceived at that time for the capture of the Isie of Pines, which was a smuggling base for supplying feed for Havama, and the harboo of Nipe, on the north coast, as a coaling and a refuge station for the mays. Continuing he says: "The yeilow fever at this time had broken out in Mississippi, and it was feared it will, I fear, deprive you of our forces there; however, can be determined later. As soon as Santlago falls, the troops must all be put in camp as comfortable as they can be made and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run. It is the most difficult problem to solve, but we are sure you and General Shafter, with the aid of

not to assume command at Santiago. To this he replied that his position as commander of the army of the United States made him commander of the

States made him commander of the troops at Santiago.

Then follows some telegrams instructing General Shafter to remove his soldiers to high ground and notifying Secretary Alger that in his (Miles) opinion if this movement into the mountains did not check the fever, then the only way to save a large portion of the command would be to ship them to a point on the New England coast to be chosen by the surgeon general. The history of the Santiago campaign practically ends at this point, and the report treats next of Puerto Rico.

specially the officers of his staff, and

specially the officers of his staff, and the general officers engaged, and recommends a small list of officers for promotion and brevets.

General Miles closes his report with some earnest recommendations for the improvement of the military service. He trusis the experience of the last few months will be valuable to the people and to the government. The value of coast defences, he says, has been proven and the system should be completed without delay. He favors the adoption of a standard of strength for the army to meet the country's growth. adoption of a standard of strength for the army to meet the country's growth, and suggests that it be one solder to every 1,000 population, rielding a force of 62,579. While this force is already provided for, unfortunately the authorizing act requires the army to be reduced to its former inadequate basis on the termination of the war. General Miles, in conclusion, recommends the authorization of an auxiliary force of native troops in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, to be officered by United States army officers, and not exceeding two soldiers for 1,000 population of the islands and all of these increases he urges should

publicans have elected 180 members, while the Democrats, sliver Republicands, fusionists and all others have elected 185 members. There are 12 doubtful districts yet to be heard from. ALABAMA.

District.—First, Taylor (Dem.); Second, Stallings (Dem.); Third, Clayton (Dem.); Fourth, Robbins (Dem.); Firth, Brewer (Dem.); Sixth, Bankhead (Dem.); Seventh, Burnett (Dem.); Wheeler (Dem.); Ninth, Underwood (Dem.). ARKANSAS

District,—First, McCullough (Dem.); Second, Little (Dem.); Third, McRare (Dem.); Fourth, Terry (Dem.); Fifth, Dinsmore (Dem.); Sixth, Brundige, jt., (Dem.) CALIFORNIA.

District.—First, Barham (Rep.); Second, doubtful; Third, Metcalf (Rep.); Fourth, Kahn (Rep.); Fifth, Loud (Rep.); Sixth, Waters (Rep.); Seventh, Needham (Rep.). COLORADO.

District. First, Shafroth Rep.); Second, Bell (Pop.). CONNECTICUT. District.—First, Henry (Rep.); Second, Sperry (Rep.); Third, Russell (Rep.); Fourth, Hill (Rep.).

(silver

IDAHO. Wilson (fusionist).

ILLINOIS. District.—First, Mann (Rep.); Second Lorimer (Rep.); Third, Bellinap (Rep.); Fourth, Cusack (Dem); Fifth, Noonan (Dem.); Sixth, Boutelle (Rep.); Seventh, Foss (Rep.); Elghth, Hopkins (Rep.); Ninth, Reeves (Rep.); Twelfth, Prince (Rep.); Thirteenth, Warner (Rep.); Fourteenth, Graff (Rep.); Firteenth, Marsh (Rep.); Sixteenth, Williams (Dem.); Seventeenth, Caldwell, (Dem.); Elghteenth, Jeft (Dem.); Nineteenth, Crowley (Dem.); Twentleth, teenth, Crowley (Dem.); Twentieth, J. W. Williams (Dem.); Twenty-first, Rodenberg, (Rep.); Twenty-second, Rodenberg, Smith (Rep.), INDIANA.

District.—First, Hemenway (Rep.); Second, Miers (Dem.); Third, Zenor (Dem.); Fourth, Griffith (Dem.); Flith, doubtful; Sixth, Watson (Rep.); Sev-enth, Overstreet (Rep.); Elghth, Cro-mer (Rep.); Ninth, Landis (Rep.); Tenth, Crumpacker (Rep.); Eleventh, Steele (Rep.); Twelfth, doubtful; Thir-teenth, Erick (Rep.);

IOWA. District.—First, Hedge (Rep.); Second, Lane (kep.); Third, Henderson (Rep.); Fourth, Waughn (Rep.); Fifth, Cousens (Rep.); Sixth, doubtful; Seventh, Hall (Rep.); Elghth, Hepburn (Rep.); Ninth, McPherson (Rep.); Tenth, Dolliver (Rep.); Eleventh, Thomas (Rep.).

KANSAS.

At large, Bailey (Rep.); First, Curtis (Rep.); Second, Bowersock (Rep.); Slayden (Third, Ridgley (fusion); Fourth, Miller (Rep.); Fifth, Calderhead (Rep.); Sixth, Reeder (Rep.); Seventh, Long B; H. (Rep.).

KENTUCKY:

District.—First, Wheeler (Dem.); Second, Allen (Dem.); Third, Rhea. (Dem.); Fourth, Smith (Dem.); Fifth, Turner (Dem.); Sixth, Berry (Dem.); Seventh, Settle (Dem.); Eighth, Gli-bert (Dem.); Ninth, doubtful; Tenth, doubtful; Eleventh, Boering (Rep.). LOUISIANA.

District.-First, Meyer (Dem.); Sec

ond, Davey (Dem.); Third, Broussard (Dem.); Fourth, Brazii (Dem.); Fifth, Baird (Dem.); Sixth, Robertson (Dem.) MAINE.

District.—First, Reed (Rep.); Second, Dingley (Rep.); Third, Burleigh (Rep.); Fourth, Boutelle (Rep.); MARYLAND.

District.—First, Smith (Dem.); Second, Baker (Rep.); Third, Wachter (Rep.); Fourth, Denney (Dem.); Fifth, Mudd (Rep.); Sixth, Pearre (Rep.). MASSACHUSETTS.

District.—First, Lawrence (Rep.); Second, Gillett (Rep.); Third, Thayer Dem.); Fourth, Weymouth (Rep.); Second, Grace.
(Dem.); Fourth, Weymouth
Fifth, Knox (Rep.); Sixth,
Caventh, Roberts (Rep.); Seventh, Roberts (Rep.); Eighth, McCall (Rep.); Ninth, Pitager-ald (Dem.); Tenth, Nappen (Dem.); Elleventh, Sprague (Rep.); Tweifth, Levering (Rep.); Thirteenth, Greene

MICHIGAN.

District.-First, Coriles (Rep.); Se ond, Smith (Rep.); Third, Gardner (Rep.); Fourth, Hamilton (Rep.); Fifth, Smith (Rep.); Sixth, S. T. Smith (Rep.); Seventh, Weeks (Rep.); Elgath, Fordney (Rep.); Ninth, Hishop (Rep.); Tenth, Crump (Rep.); Eleventh, Mestok (Rep.); Twelfth, Sheldon (Rep.). MINNESOTA.

District.—First, Tawney (Rep.); Second, McCleary (Rep.); Third, Heatwole

Eighth, Bland (Dem.); Ninth, (Dem.); Tenth, Bartholdt (Rep.); Eleventh, Joy (Rep.); Dwelfth, Pearce (Rep.); Thirteenth, Robb (Dem.); Fourteenth, Vandivers (Dem.); Fifteenth, Benton (Dem);

NEVADA. Newlands (Sil. Rep.). NEW HAMPSHIRE. Sulloway (Rep.); Clarke (Rep.).

NEW JERSEY. District.—First, Loudenslager (Rep.); Second, Gardner (Rep.); Third, Howel (Rep.); Fourth, Solomon (Dem.); Fifth, Stewart (Rep.); Sixth, Partar (Rep.); Seventh, Daly (Dem.); Eighth, Fowler (Res.).

authorizing not requires the army to be reduced to its former inadequate basis on the termination of the war.

General Miles, in conclusion, recommends the authorization of an auxiliary force of native troops in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, to be officered by United States army officers, and not exceeding two soldiers for 1,000 population of the islands, and all of these increases he urges should be made at once.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Names of Members Elected on Tuesday.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Following is a list of congressmen-elect, compiled from returns to the Associated Press up to midnight. It shows that the Republicans have elected 180 members, while the Democrats, silver Republica. NEW YORK.

NORTH CAROLINA.

District,—First, Small (Dem.); Second, doubtful; Third, Thomas (Dem.); Fourth, Jenkins (Dem.); Fifth Kitchen, (Dem.); Sixth, Bellamy (Dem.); Seventh, Klutz (Dem.); Eighth, doubtful; Ninth, Crawford (Dem.). NORTH DAKOTA.

OHIO.

Spalding (Rep.).

District.-First, Shattuck (Rep.); Second, Bromwell (Rep.); Third, Brenner (Dem.); Fourth, Gordon (Dem.); Fifth, (Dem.); Fourth, Gordon (Dem.); Fifth, Meekison (Dem.); Sixih, Brown (Rep.); Seventh, Weaver (Rep.); Eighth, Lybrand (Rep.); Ninth, Southard (Rep.); Tenth, Morgan (Rep.); Eleventh, Grosvenor (Rep.); Twelfth, Lentz (Dem.); Thirteenth, Norton (Dem.); Fourteenth, Kerr (Rep.); Fifteenth, Van Vorhis (Rep.); Sixteenth, Danford (Rep.); Seventeenth, Anderson (Dem.); Eighteenth, Taylor (Rep.); Nineteenth, Dick (Rep.); Twentleth, Phillips (Rep.); Twentleth, Phillips (Rep.); Twentleth, Phillips Dick (Rep.); Twentleth, Philli (Rep.); Twenty-first, Purton (Rep.).

OREGON. District.-First, Tongue (Rep.); Sec-

FLORIDA.

District.—First, Sharkman (Dem.);
Second, Davis (Dem.).

GEORGIA.

District.—First, Lester (Dem.); Second, Griggs (Dem.); Third, Lewis (Dem.); Fifth, Harmer (Rep.); Sixth, St. (Dem.); Fourth, Adamson (Dem.); Fifth, Brosius (Rep.); Fifth, Brosius (Rep.); Fifth, Livingston (Dem.); Sixth, Bartlett (Dem.); Seventh, Madd x (Dem.); Eleventh, Connell (Rep.); Twelfth, brighth, Howard (Dem.); Ninth, Tate (Dem.); Tenth, Fleming (Dem.); Eleventh, Brantley (Dem.); Eleventh, Fourteenth, Connell (Rep.); Thirteanth (Dem.); Fourteenth, Eleventh, Brantley (Dem.); Eleventh, Fourteenth, Connell (Rep.); Thirteanth (Dem.); Fourteenth (Dem.); Fourteenth (Dem.); Thirteanth (Dem.); Thirt trout (Dem.): Tenth, Brosius (Rep.): Eleventh, Connell (Rep.): Twelfth, Davenport (Dem.); Thirteenth, Ray (Dem.): Fourteenth, Olmstead (Rep.); Fifteenth, Wright (Rep.): Sixteenth, Packer (Rep.); Seventeenth, Pol (Dem.); Eighteenth, Mahon (Dem.); Nineteenth, Zeigler (Dem.); Twentieth, Thropp (Rep.); Twenty-first, Jack (Rep.): Twenty-second, Dalzell (Rep.); Twenty-third, Graham (Rep.); Twenty-firth, fourth, Acheson (Rep.); Twenty-fife Showalter (Rep.); Twenty-sixth, Hi gins (Rep.); Twenty-seventh, Sib (Rep.); Twenty-eighth, Hall (Dem.).

TEXAS. District.-First, Ball (Dem.); Second,

District,—First, Ball (Dem.); Second, Cooper (Dem.); Third De Graffenreid (Dem.); Fourth, Sheppard (Dem.); Fifth, Balley (Dem.); Sixth, Burke (Dem.); Seventh, Henry (Dem.); Eighth, Lanham (Dem.); Ninth, Burleson (Dem.); Tenth, Hawley (Rep.); Eleventh, Kleburg (Dem.); Twelfth, Slayden (Dem.); Thirteenth, Stephens (Dem.) UTAH.

B. H. Roberts (Dem.) VERMONT. District,-First, Powers (Rep.); Secnd, Grout (Rep.)

VIRGINIA. District.—First, Jones (Dem.); Second, Young (Dem.); Third, Lamb (Dem.); Fourth, Epes (Dem.); Fifth, Swanson (Dem.); Sixth, Otey (Dem.); Seventh, Hay (Dem.); Eighth, Rixey (Dem.); Ninth, Rhea (Dem.); Tenth, Ouarles (Dem.)

WASHINGTON. At large, Jones (Rep.); at large, Cushman (Rep.).

WEST VIRGINIA. District.—First, Dovener (Rep.); Second, doubtful; Third, Johnson (Dem.); Fourth, Freer (Rep.).

WISCONSIN. District.—First, Cooper (Rep.); Second, Dahle (Rep.); Third, Bahcock (Rep.); Fourth, Objen (Rep.); Fifth, Barney (Rep.); Sixth, Davidson (Rep.); Seventh, Esch (Rep.); Elghth, Miner (Rep.); Ninth, Stewart (Rep.); Tenth, Locking (Pan.) Jenkins (Rep.).

WYOMING. Mondell (Rep.). ARIZONA. Wilson (Dem.).

NEW MEXICO. Perca (Rep.).

OKLAHOMA. Flynn (Rep.). QUAY DECLARES HIMSELF.

Fearful That Someone Will Buy the Legislature.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.-United States Senator Quay tonight announced his can didacy for re-election to his present office

Weak Stomach

# MENACE FOR FUTURE

Salisbury's Speech So Interpreted on the Continent.

ANGLO-SAXON ENTENTE

FRENCE PRESS SEE AN ALLI-

Berlin National Zeitung Says Ger-

out Europe. The evening papers yesterday (Thursday) having a long time for reflection, had a much less satisfied tone than the utterances of the morn-ing press in the French capital, while the whole continent reflect the feeling that the speech conveys a grave menuce

that the speech conveys a grave menace for the future.

La Liberte of Paris says: "It is a question of an Anglo-American agree-ment respecting the Philippines di-rected against Germany"

The Journal Des Debats regards the speech as "an invitation to America to make an alliance against Europe," but doubts whether Americans will willingty "play the role of train bearers

but doubts whether Americans will willingly "play the role of train bearers to English politics."

The London morning papers revert to the subject and again take occosion to wish well to America's colonial mis-

The Times says editoriall: "Lord Salisbury clearly did not refer to the late war at all. He paid the United States the compilment of holding that their entry into the world's politics was an event of great importance. His further remarks obviously meant that America and England would stand to-gether in a frendship based upon com-

America and Engiand word upon comgether in a frendship based upon community of aims, sentiments and interests."

The Dally Mall which deprecates Emperor William's visit to Spain as congress: Newlands, 4,333; Wren, 2,666, most "ill-advised and inopportune," Storey county elects entire Republican legislative ticket, Ormsby elects silver

The Daily Mail which deprecates Emperor William's visit to Spain as most "ill-advised and inopportune," says: "The first article of our national policy is a close friendship with the United States, and it would be better for Germany to act in harmony with Great Britain than to try to irritate America."

The Standard, in its editorial, absolves Lord Salisbury of any intention to sound a note of warning in alluding to America's entry into the world's politics and welcomes the co-operation of the United States with England "in preventing the vast domains of China, should they become derelict, from becoming the preserve of any single coming the preserve of any single European state.

The Daily News says: "Lord Salisbury's remarks were unusually obscure. Perhaps he was alluding to Germany's irritation. In any case Germany cannot contemplate the supreme folly of fighting to exclude America from the Philipping is leaning if the from the Philippine islands if she wants to display colonial energy in that direction Germany is too late. America has been deeply and justly incensed at Germany's favor toward Spain, and she certainly will not ask the Kaiser's leave before leave before appropriating the fruits

The St. James Gazette commenting upon the Marquis of Salisbury's allusion to the United States in his speech at the Guild hall banquet last night,

th, District.—First, Bull (Rep.); Second, II.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
District.—First, Elliot (Dem.); Second, II.
District.—First, Elliot (Dem.); Second, II.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
District.—First, Elliot (Dem.); Second, II.
South (Dem.); Second, II.
South (Dem.); Second, II.
South (Dem.); Second, Second, II.
South (Rep.); Second, II.
South (Rep.); Second, II.
South (Rep.); Second, III.
South (Rep.); Second, II

"There is no reason to desist from the work of strengthening our naval forces and general defenses, since Fashodt is only an incident in a much larger ques-

This expresses the prevalent feeling This expresses the pravaient feeing throughout England, and there can be no doubt that Lord Salisbury's speech at the Galid hall banquet, pacific as it appears, will not be received with much enthusiasm by the general public.

Judging from the comments of the manning mapers, more attention is

adding from the comments of the morning papers, more attention is likely to be paid to his grave warning of the necessity of uphoiding the empire by making sacrifices to provide a strong navy than to his pacific assurances. Even the most friendly journals explain his reticence as due to the restraint imposed by the responsibilities.

straint imposed by the responsibilities The Daily Chronicle frankly calls him "a muddler, who is afraid to take the public into his confidence," and pro-tests against his maindroit suggestion that the "entrance of the United States can from all counties in the state, show that Wolcott, Republican candidate for governor, has carried ten counties, his pluralities over Thomas, fusion, aggre-gating 3,750, while Thomas' pluralities

The Standard says: "There is a deliberate vagueness in Lord Salisbury's
language: a tendency to hint rather
than indicate unpalatable truths—
which is not reassuring."

The Daily News also disagrees with
his remarks about America and says:
"Nothing that falls to conduce to
peace can conduce to Great Entiain's
pagating 3,750, while Thomas' pluralities in the other counties amount to £2,871.

The whole fusion ticket is elected by
about the same plurality that Thomas'
received.

NEBRASKA.

Indications Point to Election of Fu-"Nothing that falls to conduce to peace can conduce to Great Britain's interest. Probably, however, Lord Salisbury only meant that Great Britain and the United States are not likely to be found on opposite sides, and there we cordially agree with him."

The Daily News then proceeds to ask whether the Philippines are the storm center which the premier foresees, and save:

"The omens are certainly not favorable. The peace conference is in a dead-lock. Emperor William is hastening



FOR BILIDUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after mani-Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Head-ache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetibs, Costvences, Blotches on the Skin, Gold Chills, Dis-turbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEP IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the systom and cure Sick Headack > For a

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN. WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

LARCEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World. 250, as all Drug Stores,

French Naval Activity.

at a council of the admirals held yes-

question on its proper ground.

Dreyfus to Return.

London Nov. 11.—The Paris corre-spondent of the Morning Post says: "It has been decided to bring Dreyfus back to Paris."

CLOSE SHOP IN IDAHO

(Continued From Page 1.)

complete returns have not yet been re-

pers, all told, in the legislature, out of

COLORADO.

Pace With Thomas.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 10 .- Almost con

plete returns, received by the Republi-

It is known that there are a num-

ber of ballots in Columbia that are open to question and the result will not be definitely settled until the board of canvassers metts.

WASHINGTON.

State Senate.

### Prevent Headache

and purify the blood, cure Constipation and aid digestion, by taking Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, the best and most pleasant remedy.

ist. Sold by druggists for 50 years.
TARRANT & CO., Chemists, New York. 50c. and \$1.

RENCE PRESS SEE AN ALLIANCE AGAINST EUROPE.

back, not to Berlin, but to Spain, If
Lord Salisbury meant anything by his
remarks regarding America, they point
to a somewhat serious situation. If he
meant nothing, he was very ill advised
to induige at so sensitive a time and in
meant Support That Gave the
Premier Courage to Speak—See
Little Hope of Prolonged Peace.

Little Hope of Prolonged Peace.

The Times, in a rather coloriess editives are from Stevens, Okanogan and
Wahkiakun counties.

In the senate the fusionists had Is
states as likely to invite war will not
should be senators and 78 representatives, now stands:
Senate—Republicans, 15; fusion, 17;
Independent, I: doubtful, 2
The doubtful, 3
The doubtful representatives are from Stevens, Okanogan and
Wahkiakun counties.

In the senate the fusionists had Is
boldover senators, five Democratis and

TORONO FOR CONCECUO HONO E CONCECUO PO CONO HONO FOR CONCECUO HONO

London, Nov. 11.—Lord Salisbury's speech at the lord mayor's banquet at the Gulld hall—especially his reference to America—is making a stir through—out. Yes control of the country and the recent proofs of British strength may induce Germany to seek an understanding, if not an alliance, with England."

"weighty."

It says: "His reference to decaying states as likely to invite war will not be misunderstood by the country, and the recent proofs of British strength may induce Germany to seek an understanding, if not an alliance, with England."

The Induction Stevens, Okanogan and Wahkiakun counties.

In the senate the fusionists had is holdover senators, five Democrats and the Populist. The Remarkable of the Populist of the Country and the recent proofs of British strength may induce Germany to seek an understanding, if not an alliance, with England."

The Induction Stevens, Okanogan and Wahkiakun counties.

In the senate the fusionists had is holdover senators, five Democrats and the Populists. They elect two, one Democrat and one Populist. The Remarkable of the Populists and the recent proofs of British strength may induce Germany to seek an understanding, if not an alliance, with England."

The Induction Stevens, Okanogan and Wahkiakun counties.

In the senate the fusionists had is holdover senators, five Democrats and the Populists. The Remarkable of the Populists of the Populi

The Independent senator is Gray, Silver Republican, of Stevens county. He was elected on a Citizens' ticket. If he votes with the Republicans, as they claim he will, and the Republicans elect the doubtful senator, the senate will be a tie.

Of the nine fusion representatives elected five are Promiser and for reaching the senator. Paris, Nov. 10.-The Matin says that

terday, it was decided to fit out all the French war vessels available, and 30 reserve ships have been ordered into commission. The newspapers of fills city, notably the Gaulois and the Figof the nine mason representation of the are Populists and four are Democrats. Conceding the doubtful representatives to the fusionists, the legislature in Joint ballot stands Re-Democrats. Conceding the doubtful representatives to the fusionists, the legislature in joint ballot stands Republican, Si; fusion, 39; Independent, I. This gives the Republicans a maaro, express satisfaction at the Marquis of Salisbury's speech, delivered at the Guild Hall banquet last night, which they considered as tending toward a peaceful solution of the understanding as replacing the Fashoda constitution of the water of the property of the pro jority of 25.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Soldier Vote Elects Democratic Congressman.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The official canvass of the vote of the Twenty-sixth congressional district, composed of Crawford and Eric counties, elect Gaston, Democrat, over Higgins, Re-publican by 21 votes. This includes the soldier vote, which gave Higgins 144 plurality. This gives the Democrats ten congressmen from Pennsylvania and the Republicans 20.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

Gratification Expressed at Victory of Sound Money.

London, Nov. 10 .- All the morning pa-London, Nov. 10.—All the morning papers comment upon the elections in the United States. The Times says: "The answer of the American people on the question of foreign expansion is hairing and ambiguous. It is difficult to say that the elections have confirmed President McKiniey's policy; but certainly he has not been condemned, and, therefore, he has no inducement to abandon the attitude he has assumed regarding the Philippinea."

The Times, in common with other papers, comments upon Mr. Rocsevelt's chances of succeeding to the presidence.

papers, comments upon Mr. Rossevelt's chances of succeeding to the presidency, and expresses its gratification at the victory of sound money, "though apparently there is little chance of currency reform."

The New York correspondent of the Daily News says: "The elections were disastrous for the Republicans in the house of representatives and there is San Francisco, Nov. 10.-Although complete returns have not yet been received from all the counties of California, the indications are that the majority of Henry T. Gage (Republican) for
governor will be nearly 30,000. His associates on the state ticket are all
elseted, with the possible exception of
Curry, for secretary of state, who ran
far behind, and may have been beaten
by Thompson. Democratic candidate.
For justices of the supreme court, McFarland (Republican) and Vandyke
(Democrat) are in the lead, and will
probably win, as the precincts to be
heard from are not expected to change
the relative position of the opposing
eandidates. Mayor Phelan is re-elected
in San Francisco by about 3,000 majordisastrous for the Republicans in the house of representatives, and there is no doubt that the popular vote is antiimperialist." Commenting editorially upon this opinion, the Daily News says: "It may, therefore, be the scuate and president against a popularly elected house. It will be interesting to study the effect of the vote on the paper president.

to a day the enect of the vote on the peace negotiations. President McKin-ley may consent to take a new cus-from public opinion."

The Standard, agreeing with the Times, says: "It is impossible to ex-tract the sentiment of the American people on the sentiment of the American.

MONTANA.

Campbell, For Congress, Has Plurality of 5,000.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 19.—A. J. Campbell, Democrat, will have a plurality of
5,000 for congress. W. Y. Pemberton,
Democrat, is re-elected chief justice by
700. W. T. Pigott is elected associate
justice, and Rickerts clerk of the supreme court. Both are Democrats, Republicans will have less than 29 members, all told, in the legislature, out of

ment is cooling towards us, but all the officials I have met here, some of them being in very high places, seemed enthusiastic over the friendship between One thing is certhe two countries. One tain about the Philippine Whole Fusion State Ticket Kept must either take them all or drop them altogether."

## BOARDED BY BANDITS.

Great Northern Held Up Near Fergus Falls, Minn.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Nov. 10.—The Great Northern through train, which passes through this city at 7:30 p. m., was held up and robbed about five miles west of here tonight. There were eight robbers in the gang, all well armed.
Two of them evidently boarded the
blind baggage in this city. The train,
was scarcely out of town when these
two climbed over the tender and, presenting revolvers, told Engineer Brace senting revolvers, told Engineer Braces and his fireman to stop at a lonely spot near the Pelican river bridge. Arriving at this place, the train was stopped, and the engineer and fireman were ordered to leave the cab. The other members of the gang rushed from the woods and boarded the express car. The gang was regularly organized and went by numbers. The state legislature will be Repub-When the train stopped, the conduc-

The state legislature will be Republican on joint ballot by from 6 to 8, insuring the election of a Republican to succeed Senator Allen in the senate. For congress, Burkett, Republican, in the Second; Robinson, fusion, in the Third, and Green, fusion, in the Third, and Green, fusion, in the Sixth, are elected. In the Fourth and Fifth, the vote is close, favoring Sutherland, fusion, in the Fifth, and Hinshaw, Republican, in the Fourth. In the latter district the official count may be required to decide.

NEW YORK.

Revised Figures Indicate Election of Cochrane and Livingston.

Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The revised Cochrane and Livingston.

Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The revised figures in Columbia county on vote for congressman gives Cochrane, Republican, a plurality of 476.

The revised figures for Rensselaer give Livingston, Democrat, a plurality of 327, which elects Livingston for congress for the Nineteenth district by a margin of 16 votes. There are 41 soldiers from the district in camp, and there is much speculation as to the result.

Another Negro Lynched.

Charleston, S. C. Nov. 10.—A special to the News and Courier from Greenwood, S. C. says: News has just been received that the mob lynched another near near Phoenix this afternoon at 5 o'clock. His name was Jeff Darling and he was impli-cated in the election riots and the killing

Fusionists Will Likely Have the To Cure a Cold In One Day Seattle, Wash., Nov. 10.—All but four take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tableta. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See The genuine has L. from, one senatorial and three legisla- P. Q. on each tablet.